



THE AMERICAN

A NATIONAL JOURNAL

VOL. XXV—No. 624

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1896

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON EACH SATURDAY.
[Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as matter of the second class.]

BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
WHARTON BARKER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES,
Rooms 24 and 26
Forrest Building, No. 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

Subscription, \$2.00 per annum. Subscribers must notify us when they wish to discontinue.
Advertising rates for short or long time furnished on application.
Specimen copies sent on application.
A copy will be sent free to each advertiser during the continuance of his advertisement.
CHECKS, POSTAL ORDERS, ETC., should be drawn to order of BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY.
*Address through Post Office: THE AMERICAN, Box 1202, Philadelphia.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE.

	PAGE
Notes of the Week,	17
Americans Must Vote for Mr. Bryan	19
Free Silver and Our Foreign Exchange	21
Free Coinage and Silver Miner	22
The Demand Notes of 1861-2 and the Resumption of Specie Payments	23
Woman's Ways,	24
Literary Notes,	25
Our London Letter	26
Bric-a-Brac	26
OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS:	
Told by Billions	27
Answers to Correspondents	27
Among the People	28
Among the Preachers	29
Facts and Some Figures	30
Book Reviews,	31
Nuggets and Nubbins,	32

NOTES OF THE WEEK

THE assembling of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago found its members in the same state of feeling as to the main issue of the campaign as to everything else. That the uncertainty as to everything else. That the two-thirds of the membership, would accept of a declaration on the money problem short of free coinage at 16 to 1 was mournfully admitted by the minority even before they arrived on the scene of action; or if any of them still cherished hopes of being able to influence the result, these were abandoned as soon as they came into contact with the silver men. In fact the majority were not for the moment politicians in the ordinary sense of the word—not occupied with discussions as to what kind of manœuvring would benefit the party, or what combinations of words would leave it most loopholes for escaping from its own professions in case its candidates were elected. They were men of principle, loyal to an idea, ready to take all risks on its strong and clear enunciation. While confident that a majority of the voters could be brought to share their convictions, if they do not do so already,

they were ready to accept defeat in loyalty to their idea, rather than win a victory by compromising it. With men of this temper the politician can make no headway, and the blandishments of the Eastern delegations, with their eminent respectability and their practiced methods of social influence, could make no impression on them whatever.

Mr. Whitney, Mr. Russell and the others of the more intelligent members of the gold standard wing of the party very soon perceived this, and set themselves to make the best of the situation. Having still control of the National Committee, they used this advantage to admit the Nebraska delegates of their own way of thinking to the convention provisionally, and to set aside the disputes as to the legitimacy of the elections of those sent from Michigan. They also attempted to get an advantage by putting Senator Hill, of New York, into the chair as temporary chairman. Farther than this they judged it impossible to go, unless they could help to select from the candidates put in nomination the man least likely to lay due stress on the declarations of the platform. To propose a candidate of their own they thought useless.

IT WAS just this feature of the situation which decided the majority to stand by the two-thirds rule, and thus prevent the selection of a candidate by a combination of gold men and the weakest-kneed elements of the majority. The West and the South in 1892 had a sharp and sufficient experience of the skill with which majorities may be deprived of their legitimate fruits of victory. They came to the National Convention of that year with a loud and strong demand for free silver. It was Mr. Russell, of Massachusetts, who persuaded them to accept instead of a declaration for free coinage, a weak statement for bimetallism, and a declaration for the restoration of the circulation of the State banks, as a means of relieving the scarcity of money at the West. This concession secured them an administration which never lifted a finger to obtain the repeal of the tax on the circulation of those banks, and which has done its utmost to prevent anything being done in either this country or Europe in behalf of bimetallism. Mr. Moreton Frewen has shown what European bimetallists think of the labors of Messrs. Cleveland, Carlisle and Morton in that cause. It was wisdom on the part of the majority to watch carefully what their Eastern friends were trying to do, and to see that it was not done.

WHEN it came to the choice of a candidate, the convention was as much at sea as in 1852 and 1868. The proposal to select some Republican identified with the battle for silver was strongly supported, especially by the more intelligent and far-seeing leaders from the South. Such a selection, it was urged, would emphasize the break-up of old party lines, and the appeal of the convention to all Americans, without distinction of party, on behalf of the free coinage policy. As the success of the party manifestly depends upon its power to detach from the Republicans all who are out of harmony with that party as regards silver, no wiser step could have been taken. This consideration was supported by the

Populists; but it was resisted by those whose strong party feeling survived their conversion to the free silver policy. They argued that the Democratic candidate should be a Democrat and nothing else; that the experiment of 1872 was against any coalition with dissatisfied Republicans, as showing the impossibility of bringing out the whole Democratic vote for such a candidate. The two cases, however, are not parallel. The secession of 1872 was not so much on ground of intelligible principle as of dissatisfaction with the Grant "set." The selection of a man like Mr. Greeley to head such a coalition was a grotesque blunder, as his Republicanism had been so extreme as to offend every Southerner in the party, and to compel him to eat his own words at every step in the campaign. It is a very different thing after the abatement of sectional strife to welcome a new alignment of parties on questions of national, not sectional, significance, and to emphasize this by stepping across old party lines for a candidate.

THE Republican campaign has attracted very little attention during the past week. Mr. McKinley continues to express his high satisfaction with the doings of the St. Louis Convention, including its incoherent platform, and to shake hands with enthusiastic delegations. Unlike those of Mr. Harrison, after his first nomination, his speeches contain nothing memorable in either form or substance, and their evident tendency is to belittle the money question as compared with that of the tariff. Mr. McKinley has the weakness of all specialists, and thinks his specialty is the only thing worth consideration.

In Indiana, however, the Republican State Committee has been forced to abandon this ground, and to declare officially that money and not protection is the leading issue of the campaign. This, no doubt, has been forced upon them by the logic of facts, and by the demand of the people to have the party defend its position on the question on which they are doing the most thinking. But it had not dawned on the National Convention at St. Louis, when that devoted nearly half the platform to expounding the party's convictions on a secondary question of the campaign.

In Minnesota there has been a formal bolt of Republicans who favor the rehabilitation of silver. It is headed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, two members of Congress, four State Senators, and other prominent members of the party. It will draw off from McKinley and the State ticket a considerable portion of the Scandinavian vote, as this intelligent class of voters is becoming interested in the fortunes of the white metal. Articles on the bimetalist side appear even in their religious newspapers. In all parts of the country the Republicans are becoming aware that they have a very hard fight ahead. *The Argonaut*, of San Francisco, supports Mr. McKinley, but admits that California is a doubtful State, with the chances rather favoring the free silver candidate.

THE deepest cause of this interest in silver is found in the returns of the commercial failures in this country during the last six months. The number of these has not been equalled in recent times, not even in the two panic years—1884 and 1893. The aggregate amounts represented in these failures is somewhat less than in those years, showing that it is the smaller people who are suffering more, and these certainly are not a speculative class. Indeed, the hard times for years past have sifted out the more unsound firms pretty thoroughly; and few of those which are wrecked now are to be charged with any recklessness in their business management.

The same state of things is indicated in the announcement that the New England cotton mills are contemplating a general reduction of time and output. The working man is told by the gold-monometallists that free silver means that his day's wages will buy less than now. He is coming to the point at which he will get no wages, or so little, that he will be glad of any policy

that insures him employment. The argument for silver is thus identical with that for protection.

IF the National Banks desire to bring about a formal collision with the majority of the American people, they cannot take a better course for that object than that of driving out of their responsible positions those who decline either to support monometallism, or to confine their dissent by the bounds of silence. The expulsion of Mr. St. John from the presidency of the Mercantile Bank, of New York, is a sample of the kind of intolerance which will prove most injurious to the banking interest. Mr. St. John made a very able statement of his views on silver before the meeting of the Bankers' Association, at Atlanta, last year. This excited so much feeling among the directors of his bank, that his removal from his place has been expected. When it was known that he was going to Chicago in the interest of free silver, it was intimated that his resignation would be expected, on the ground that the bank "could not afford to be misrepresented by its president" in this way. This is a nonsensical plea, as the bank cannot be held responsible for the opinions of its officials on matters not directly relating to the conduct of its business. They might as well have turned him out for being a Presbyterian, or for entertaining different opinions from theirs on any question of abstract science. A bank president who believes in free silver will conduct the bank's legitimate business no differently from one who believes in the gold standard. He will neither act differently in estimating the value of negotiable paper, nor in his judgment of the worth of investments. But the fixed purpose of the money cliques is to throw the influence and power of the banks against free coinage. The banks must be used to browbeat the producing classes and their customers into advocacy of the gold standard; the presence of a bimetalist in their ranks, and refusing to work in unison with them, could not be tolerated, and so Mr. St. John had to go. His removal cannot but make the antagonism between the people and the banks more acute.

London is wiser in this matter. It is more directly interested in the maintenance of the gold standard than is any other city of the whole world. Yet several of the recent Governors of the Bank of England, notably Mr. Gibbs, have been bimetalists of a decided quality, and this without exciting any such intolerance on the part of the board of managers.

THE story of the recent election in Canada grows in interest as the details are better known. Mr. Laurier, the leader of the successful Liberals, is himself a Catholic, but one who refused to accept the judgment of the hierarchy of his Church on the Manitoba school question. For this he and other Liberals of his own faith were denounced by name as disloyal to their Church; but this made no difference to them. It is now intended to carry to Rome an appeal against the interference of the bishops and priests in political disputes; and the ground taken by Mgr. Satolli in the United States, with the support of Leo XIII, indicates that they are likely to be heard with respect. Mgr. Satolli put an end to the proscription of Roman Catholic parents who sent their children to the public schools where a parochial school was accessible. The question in Manitoba was the right of the Catholic Church to obtain public support for parochial schools. There was ground for the claim in the terms offered the French Canadians of that province at the time of Riel's insurrection. The Manitoba people assume either that the general government of the Dominion had no power to make a perpetual agreement of that kind, or that it handed the whole matter over to the people of Manitoba when it admitted the country to the rank of a province of the Dominion.

THE abuse heaped upon Mr. Balfour for his failure to carry the Education Bill through the House of Commons seems excessive and unmerited. He was not the responsible author of the measure, and in adopting it the Cabinet seems to have overrated

the interest felt by the party in the educational problem. It is true that in the months following the introduction of the measure, the Conservatives preserved an admirable silence as to their personal dissents, and gave the measure a very general support on its second reading. But the moment the bill reached the Committee of the Whole and amendments were in order, the deluge of dissent was let loose. Amendments by the hundred were offered by the Tories themselves, in addition to those presented by the Liberals. Almost every detail of the measure was thus challenged by its friends, and to have thrown these open to indefinite discussion would have taken all the time of the House until Christmas. The other alternative was to force the bill through by the cloture, and this the Tories denounced when it was the Liberals who were using their majority for this purpose. As Mr. Balfour could not eat his own words on that subject, he gave up all hope of carrying a measure to which his own party had so many objections, and withdrew it, with the promise of a simple measure for the aid of the voluntary schools at the next session.

The exact significance of this is that it is not possible to carry through Parliament bills which do not represent the average opinion of the party. The Education bill offered by Sir John Gorst is said to have been drafted by a clerically minded woman—a parsoness in fact. If the Cabinet had better reflected the mind of the majority in the House, it would not have been adopted as a government measure; but Mr. Balfour's responsibility for that is no greater than is the responsibility of Mr. Chamberlain, whom it is fashionable to contrast with his younger rival.

THE vote of the House of Commons to put a part of the burden of the Soudan expedition on the Indian Treasury is a shameful abuse of the power England has over India. That country has not the smallest interest in the success of the expedition. Even if we assume that it is interested in the maintenance of English power over the Suez Canal, which tightens England's hold on India, yet it is not asserted, even by Lord Salisbury, that the occupation of the Soudan is necessary to the control of the Canal. He does not defend it on that ground, but on the ground that it is necessary to round out the British possession of Egypt. Yet India is to pay for sending and maintaining troops in the Nile Valley, out of a treasury all but bankrupt, while the dominant country has an abundant revenue and a large surplus. The vote will help to make the silver question more acute in India, as the Calcutta government has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy through the appreciation of gold and the necessity of paying gold debts in London with silver taxes. This added load will make Indian finance impossible, and may even realize the prediction of an Anglo-Indian general, that the country will be lost to England finally through the poverty-stricken people revolting against the burdens of taxation laid upon them. It is gratifying to see that the Liberal-Unionists are showing some conscience about this iniquity. They had seemed ready to accept anything their Tory allies chose to propose; but Liberal instincts seem to be awakening in them.

MR. CLEVELAND and Mr. Bayard—the latter with least excuse, as he is on the spot—appear both to have been taken in by a clever English dissenter who is building a church at Gainsborough in Lincolnshire. Both gentlemen have been mystified into believing that this place had a Separatist church whose history is directly connected with the settlement of Plymouth by the Pilgrim Fathers. The only connection between them and the Pilgrim church at Scrooby in the same shire seems to have been one of antagonism. The Gainsborough Separatists also went to Holland, and that before Robinson and his Scrooby flock did so. But it was the harshness and intolerance of this church which made it impossible for Robinson and his company to remain in Amsterdam, and constrained them to remove to Leyden. Not a Gainsborough man was in the famous company which finally

set sail for America. A different kind of interest attaches to Gainsborough as the scene of "The Mill on the Floss," the only one of George Eliot's novels that is not located in her own west of England.

AMERICANS MUST VOTE FOR MR. BRYAN.

THE adjournment of the Democratic Convention marks an epoch in our history. Grave responsibilities rested on the shoulders of the bimetallic delegates who entered that convention, and great possibilities of success or failure hung upon their action. Upon their patriotism and wisdom, their ability to discern the responsibilities that devolved upon them and subordinate party ties and prejudices to the general weal, rested not alone the future of the Democratic party, but in large measure the salvation of our country.

The producing classes looked with hope to the Democratic Convention to give them leadership, to name the candidate who would unite all bimetallics, who would point out the road to victory and the path to the disenthralment of our industrial classes from the grievous burdens that grind them down. More than ordinary responsibilities weighed upon those bimetallics who controlled the Chicago Convention. The duty of uniting bimetallics of all parties devolved upon them. They were called upon to speak, not alone for those bimetallic Democrats who chose them as their representatives, but for bimetallics of all parties. The responsibility of marshalling the producing classes against the money cliques, of naming a candidate who would be satisfactory not to Democrats alone but to Populists and bimetallic Republicans as well, fell to their lot, and upon their ability to discern such a man and their courage to choose him rested the prospects of uniting the bimetallic forces and of success.

Great were the possibilities of success that opened before the bimetallic Democrats who controlled the Chicago Convention; even greater were the chances of mistake and failure. To nominate a man from a purely partisan standpoint was to court defeat. Confronted with a bolt of the gold Democrats, it was and is evident that, unless bimetallics of all parties could be united on the nominee of the convention, the success of such nominee at the polls would be impossible; that the silver Democrats by themselves were and are in a hopeless minority, just as are the Populists and bimetallic Republicans; and that the only hope of victory lay, as it now lies, in uniting all bimetallics. It was this task of choosing a candidate acceptable to all bimetallics that lay before the Democratic convention, and upon the ability of the delegates to that convention to fulfill it satisfactorily rested the possibility of success.

The action taken by the Democratic convention is therefore of much more than ordinary import, for bound up with that action are the prospects not alone of the Democratic party, but of the welfare of our producing classes.

To say that the bimetallics in the Chicago Convention took full advantages of the possibilities that lay before them, to say that they took such action as will insure the union of bimetallics of all parties on the platform there adopted, and in support of the nominee there named, would be idle. It is to be regretted that those who drafted the platform did not rise above partisanship. The financial planks deploring the evils of the appreciating gold standard and pledging the party to the restoration of silver to its

time honored place as full legal tender money side by side with gold, are clear cut and unequivocal as are the planks condemning the issue and sale of bonds for gold, demanding that the sovereign power over all issues of paper money shall be vested in the government and denouncing the surrender of this power to the banks, but the references to the protective system are distinctly partisan in spirit, and anything but conciliatory to those bimetalists who believe in protection, and without whose aid Democratic success is impossible.

In short the platform does not rise to the occasion. A crisis confronts our producing classes, and it cannot be met with success unless all true Americans will put patriotism before partisanship. The money cliques arrayed in defense of the appreciating gold standard that is sapping the vitality of our people, are bold, aggressive and united. They are leaving no stone unturned to saddle the appreciating gold standard on our people and their efforts will be crowned with success unless bimetalists of all parties can be brought to stand shoulder to shoulder and cast their votes for a common candidate representing the interests of our producing classes and standing for financial independence as opposed to Major McKinley and the money cliques, financial bondage and subserviency to the dictation of the creditor classes of Great Britain. For bimetalists to divide against themselves is to play into the hands of the money cliques who are striving, through the agency of an appreciating dollar, to enslave our people.

It is therefore a misfortune that a partisan spirit should pervade the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention and the convention that sought to unite all bimetalists under the Democratic banner and to marshal the forces of the producing classes against the money cliques, showed little wisdom in bringing into the platform and in a partisan spirit denunciations of the protective system to which all protectionists must take exception. We believe bimetalism and protection to be inseparable, just as we believe gold-monometallism to mean free trade, and there are thousands of bimetalists, hitherto Republicans and now protectionists who hold this belief in accord with us.

On the narrow ground of class interest we have never supported tariff duties but we have urged the maintenance of the protective system as a national policy, in the interests not alone of the manufacturer but of the whole people. It is with a view to freeing our people, both as consumers and producers, from dependence on foreign monopolists, that we give our earnest support to the protective system, for we are convinced that such a system leading to the upbuilding of industrial centers and the development of our natural resources leads not to an enhancement, but to a reduction in the real price of the protected article to the consumer and at the same time by making an enlarged home market for our agricultural products, enables our farmers to realize better prices than they otherwise would. We recognize that when there is a surplus production of agricultural products for which we must find a market in Europe, that the foreign price fixed in such markets in competition with all the world, fixes the home price as well, but still the building up of the home market, even though insufficient to absorb the whole product, has a tendency to advance prices, for the smaller the surplus seeking an outlet in Europe the less severe must be the competition and the pressure to sell, and consequently the higher the prices.

But while advocating the protective system on these broad and national grounds we do not close our eyes to the fact that trusts and combinations, designed to restrict domestic competition and enhance prices, have taken shelter behind tariff duties and used them to their own enrichment. Where such is the case, protective duties are indefensible, for the aim of a true protective system is to build up, not to repress competition, and we have ever urged the removal of all protective duties from such articles as have become monopolized by trusts.

We repeat that the declarations in the Democratic platform anent the tariff are not conducive to the support of the candidate standing on that platform by protectionists. But for protectionists who see that under gold monometallism protection can be but a mere sham, who recognize the folly of building up a tariff barrier with one hand with a view to checking imports while holding out to silver using peoples a bounty, in the shape of a premium on gold, which will enable them to over ride such tariff duties, who perceive the inutility of tariff duties to bring renewed prosperity to our manufacturers so long as our farming classes, their customers, are impoverished, who see that the home market must be made worth having before its preservation to our manufacturers can bring them prosperity and who see that prosperity to our agricultural classes will only come with better prices and that under the appreciating gold standard prices must continue to fall; for protectionists who see all this there is only one thing to do and that is do what they can to restore bimetalism by giving their votes for the Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

The Democratic Convention has not gone as far to meet those bimetalists who are not Democrats as it might, and as Populists and bimetallic Republicans had a right to expect. The delegates to that Convention have not done as much as they should, they have not gone as far as it would have been wise for them to go to unite all bimetalists, but this is no time for partisanship or petty jealousies. Populists and bimetallic Republicans must subordinate partisanship to patriotism, they must put aside for the time their differences on minor questions with the Democratic party and uniting on the one great paramount question on which they all agree, endorse the nomination of Mr. Bryan and leave no stone unturned to insure his election.

As we said last week, there should be, if success is to be achieved, there must be but one bimetallic party. For Populists and bimetallic Republicans to withhold their support from Mr. Bryan and to give their votes to a third candidate is suicidal. For the Populist and Silver conventions that assemble at St. Louis on the 22d ult. to do other than endorse the Democratic nominee is to make defeat inevitable. It is possible to unite all bimetalists for Mr. Bryan. The turning point of the campaign is upon us. The salvation of our producing classes depends upon all bimetalists, without regard to party, giving their loyal support to Mr. Bryan. If they hesitate, the election of Major McKinley and the triumph of the money cliques will be assured.

Earthquake experts propose to establish a number of stations for seismological observations around the earth. Starting from Japan, where is the most complete system for studying earthquakes in the world, the stations will be Shanghai, Hong Kong, Calcutta, Sydney, Rome, Tacubaya in Mexico, Port Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Santiago in Chili, and Rio de Janeiro, all communicating with a central station at Strassburg.

FREE SILVER AND OUR FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

ONE of the most senseless, yet oft-repeated assertions of the gold contractionists is that the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver would put an end to our trade with gold standard countries and close the European markets to our surplus agricultural products. As we find a market abroad for two-thirds of the cotton and one-third of the wheat that we raise, and as the gold standard countries of Europe take annually more than one-fourth of our total agricultural products the loss of this market would be of serious import to our agricultural classes.

But why anticipate the loss of this market as the result of free coinage? We are told that free coinage would give us silver-monetallism; that gold would go to a premium; that this would derange our foreign exchanges with gold standard countries, and lead to cessation of trade with such countries; that the British trader, to avoid possible losses, consequent on fluctuations in exchange between New York and London, would cease to purchase from us, and that we would be reduced to the necessity of exporting gold to pay our foreign indebtedness. Our foreign creditors, they continue, refusing to take our silver, wheat, cotton or other produce in payment of our indebtedness, but insisting on payment in gold, the early exportation of our entire stock of gold would be unavoidable. This, leading to a violent contraction of our currency, a contraction of \$600,000,000, as we are told, would bring on disastrous panic and an unparalleled fall in prices. Such is the picture drawn by the gold contractionists.

Loss of our foreign trade, refusal of gold standard peoples to buy our products, resulting exportation of our gold to meet the demands of our foreign creditors and consequent contraction of our currency, disastrous fall in prices, and panic are, then, the results anticipated, or at least predicted, by the gold contractionists on the opening of our mints to silver. All these predictions rest on the assumption that free coinage of silver would send gold to a premium and place us on a silver basis. Therefore, as the opening of our mints to silver would lead to such increased demand for silver and decreased demand for gold that silver would rise and gold fall until the parity was restored, all these objections urged by the gold contractionists against the free coinage of silver and resting on the assumption that gold would go to a premium, fall to the ground.

But granting that gold should go to a premium on the opening of our mints to silver, how would this premium lead to the loss of our foreign trade? Why because of this premium on gold would the British trader refuse to buy our wheat and cotton and other products? It is true that with gold at a premium, exchange between New York and London would fluctuate, that the pound sterling would buy exchange for more dollars just as the premium rose and for fewer dollars just as it fell, but this would no more lead to the cessation of foreign buying of our products than such a premium checks the purchase of wheat, etc., in the Argentinian, Indian and Russian markets by the British trader. In the face of a premium on gold, in fact stimulated by such premium, the exports of Russian and Argentinian wheat to Great Britain have grown very largely of late years, and just as this premium on gold, this bounty on exports, stimulates the export of wheat and other produce from such countries, a similar premium on gold in the United States would result in increased exports of our products.

The weight of gold in the pound sterling is the equivalent of \$4.866½ in American gold, and this is said to be the par of exchange. So long as gold is the basis of transactions in both nations, exchange cannot rise much above or fall much below par. When the American exporter sells a cargo of wheat, or cotton, or other produce in England he draws a draft on the purchaser for the number of pounds realized, and this draft he sells to some exchange banker, who forwards it to England for collection. And when the American importer has to make remittance for

goods bought abroad, he goes to the banker, this dealer in exchange, and buys a draft on London. In this way the exchange banker is constantly buying drafts on London from American exporters, and selling drafts to importers and others, who have payments to meet abroad.

These exchange bankers also issue letters of credit to travellers, and drafts drawn by travellers against such credits and cashed by various bankers in Europe and England are continually being returned to America for payment. Finally, through these exchange bankers, arrangements are made for meeting interest charges, etc., on our foreign debt.

For all these drafts issued by and drawn against our exchange bankers, they must provide the means of payment. They can do so only in three ways. They must send drafts bought from American exporters, borrow abroad, or ship gold. Now, when the exporter sells a draft on London, say for a thousand pounds, and the importer having a remittance of like amount to make to London, comes along to buy a draft for that amount, it is clear the draft of the exporter, bought by the exchange banker, will provide such banker with the means of meeting in London the draft he has sold to the importer. So the exchange banker will send the draft of the American exporter to his London banker for collection, and the American importer, remitting for goods bought, will send a draft drawn on the same London banker. Thus the London banker gives the American exchange banker credit on his books when he collects the draft of the American exporter drawn against the British importer, and he debits his account when the draft, sent by the American importer to the British exporter, is presented for payment. In this way one draft is offset against the other, and no gold is required to be passed in settlement.

What is true in this simple case of one exporter and one importer is, of course, true in the case of the hundreds of exporters and importers and other remitters. When the drafts drawn against London equal those drawn on London, and *vice versa*, there is no occasion for remittance of gold, either from New York to London, or from London to New York. Remittances of Englishmen to Americans balancing remittances of Americans to Englishmen the demand for drafts, both in London and New York, is exactly equal to the supply and exchange at par.

But when the drafts offered to the exchange banker by American exporters are not sufficient to meet the demands for remittances to London, then exchange rises above par, the exchange banker offering more than \$4.866½ per pound for drafts on London, and asking a still higher rate for his own drafts drawn on London. And if the demand for remittances still exceeds the supply of drafts, exchange will continue to rise until about \$4.88¾, at which point the exchange banker can draw at a profit gold drafts, that is, drafts drawn against exports of gold, the two cents a pound rise in exchange being sufficient to cover freight and insurance charges on gold exported.

On the other hand, if the supply of drafts drawn on London by American exporters exceeds the demands for remittance to London, exchange will fall, but it will not fall below that point where gold can be sent to America and drafts drawn against such exports at a profit to the British exchange banker. Thus so long as both America and England remain on the gold basis, fluctuations in exchange will be constant but within narrow limits; these limits being fixed by the cost of transporting gold from New York to London or from London to New York.

Thus we see that our foreign trade is not carried on by exports and imports of gold but by a system of balancing one draft against another, so that gold is only required in settlement of the balances. Now having seen the system of payments and settlement in international trade where both countries have the same monetary system, let us see what the effect would be with gold at a premium in the United States and with our monetary system on one basis and the British on another. For illustration, suppose

gold should go to a premium of fifty per cent. The result would be that when our importers had to make remittances abroad they would have to pay for the pound sterling \$7.30 instead of \$4.86 $\frac{3}{4}$, while the exporter would sell his drafts at the rate of \$7.30 per pound sterling.

Now of course if the premium should rise, exchange would rise, if it should fall exchange would fall, which we are told would be an insurmountable obstacle to trade between America and the gold-standard countries of Europe, and we are asked to believe that to avoid possible losses from fluctuations in exchange the British trader would cease to trade with us, would cease to buy our wheat and cotton, and look elsewhere for his supplies.

But the British trader spends his pound sterling where it will buy the most, and it makes no difference to him whether the remittance to the wheat and cotton grower is made in terms of gold, or silver or paper. For several years he has bought wheat in Russia and Argentine in constantly increasing quantities, not because exchanges with such countries were stable, but in spite, in the case of Argentine, of violent fluctuations, not because they are on a gold basis, for they are both on a paper basis, with gold at a premium, but because the Argentinian and Russian offered their wheat for sale cheaper than others.

Because gold went to a premium in the United States the British trader would not cease to buy our wheat and cotton and other produce. Our wheat being just as good as Argentinian, or Russian or Indian wheat, the British trader would offer just as much for our wheat as for theirs. If we would sell more wheat for the pound sterling than the Argentinian, the British trader would take our wheat in preference to Argentinian just as he does or rather does not at this time, for the Argentinian has been much in the habit of underselling us of late.

Whether under free coinage the draft drawn by our exporter of wheat was worth \$4.86 $\frac{3}{4}$ per pound in our currency as it would be with gold and silver at par, or whether he could sell his draft at the rate of \$7.30 per pound as he could with gold at a premium of fifty per cent. would make no difference to the British trader.

We are told that free coinage would drive out our gold and force a fall in prices. But bearing the foregoing in mind it is as clear as day that no such thing could happen. If the price of American wheat fell, as measured in our currency, by one-third as the result of free coinage and the contraction of our currency by one-third, or from say 50 to 33 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents per bushel, while at the same time gold went to a premium of fifty per cent., it is obvious the price of our wheat in gold, that is to the British trader, would be but twenty-two cents instead of fifty. It is, we repeat, as clear as day that no such thing could occur, because the Englishman would never pay fifty cents for wheat in Argentine when he could get the same wheat for twenty-two cents here. Yet this is just what the gold contractionists ask us to believe when they tell us free coinage will force gold to a premium, contract our currency by forcing the export of our gold and cause a disastrous fall in prices.

Gold would not go out while wheat and cotton and other produce was cheaper here than elsewhere; for while it was, our foreign creditors would take commodities in preference to gold. The permanent export of gold, as the result of free coinage, leading to a contraction of our currency and further continued fall in prices, is therefore impossible. Panic among foreign security holders might lead to a momentary drain on our gold for export, but such gold would soon come back if the resulting contraction made the price of those things desired by the British consumer lower in the United States than elsewhere.

We could not, then, even with gold at a premium, lose the European market for our surplus agricultural products. But as we have said, gold would not go to a premium. There could be no premium on gold while any gold remained in circulation in the United States and gold could not be exported faster than silver was coined to take its place. The supposition that it would,

involves the absurd assumption that the British trader would not buy where his pound sterling would buy the most. And as there is no silver in the possession of gold-standard countries available to dump on our markets, our gold would not leave us, there could not be a premium on gold, and the parity between gold and silver would be restored.

Further, just as the gold price of silver rose the gold cost of wheat and cotton, etc., bought in silver-using countries, the silver price remaining the same, would rise. And the silver price would remain unchanged, for the increased price of silver as measured by gold would not cheapen the silver cost of production. Consequently the demand for American wheat and cotton would increase, even though the price advanced, for until the gold price of American wheat and cotton advanced in like ratio with the gold price of silver, America would be a relatively cheap market to buy in. The pound sterling going further in America than elsewhere, the British trader would be impelled by self-interest to buy from us. Thus the market for our agricultural products would be broadened by opening our mints to silver and at the same time we would realize better prices.

FREE COINAGE AND THE SILVER MINER.

WE are asked: What does free silver coinage mean? It means that the owner of silver bullion shall have the right to deposit it at our mints, and have the same weight of silver returned to him in the shape of standard silver dollars of full debt paying power, just as at this time the owner of gold bullion has the right to take gold bullion to the mint and receive in return full legal tender gold coin, weight for weight with the bullion deposited.

In other words, the free coinage of silver means that the owner of 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of standard silver, the weight of our silver dollar, shall have the right to take it to the mint and receive a standard silver dollar in return therefor, just as the owner of 25.8 grains of standard gold (the weight of gold in the gold dollar),—or, rather, the multiple of 25.8 grains, for no gold coin of so small a denomination as one dollar has been coined since 1890,—has the right to take it to the mint and receive coin in return, dollar for dollar with each 25.8 grains of standard gold deposited.

But, we are told, 25.8 grains of standard gold is worth 100 cents, whereas 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains of standard silver is worth, with silver at 69 cents an ounce, but 53.4 cents. Does free coinage then mean that the owner of silver bullion shall get one dollar for every 53 cents worth of silver deposited at the mints? Such, indeed, the gold contractionists tell us, is the meaning of free silver coinage. They tell us the man who deposits gold for coinage, deposits bullion that has a market value equal to the coinage value, that he deposits 100 cents worth of bullion for every dollar he receives, but that under free coinage of silver, the owner of silver bullion could get a dollar for every 53 cents worth of silver deposited. So, they continue, the owner of silver bullion would make a profit of 47 cents on every 53 cents worth of silver he could take to the mint for coinage, that the mine owner would be enriched at the expense of the country at large, and that, therefore, the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver would be the very essence of class legislation.

The coinage value of an ounce of pure gold is \$20.67, of an ounce of standard gold, that is nine parts pure gold and one part alloy, \$18.60. Free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means that sixteen ounces of silver shall be accepted at the mint as the equal of one ounce of gold, and coined into the same number of dollars. Therefore, as one ounce of standard gold, coins into \$18.60 of gold coin, sixteen ounces of silver would coin into \$18.60 of silver coin. "These sixteen ounces of silver," we quote from a circular of a brokerage firm of this city, "can be bought to-day for \$9.94. There would, therefore, be a profit of \$8.66 on an investment of \$9.94, being about 87 per cent., if a holder of silver

could take it to the mint and coin it, without charge, into silver dollars."

Here again, repeated in somewhat different form, is the statement of the gold-monometallists, so constantly reiterated, that the whole demand for the free coinage of silver is in the interest of the silver miner, whose sole purpose in advocating free coinage is to get a dollar for every 53 cents worth of silver bullion.

In demanding the free coinage of silver, bimetallists ask that the same privileges of mintage and legal tender be given to both gold and silver. They ask this and nothing more. Our mints at this time are open to the free and unlimited coinage of gold into full legal tender coin. Since 1873 this privilege has been denied to silver. We demand that this privilege of free mintage into legal tender coins shall be restored to silver.

To oppose this on the ground that it would lead to the profit of the silver miner is puerile. As well demand that gold be demonetized because the free coinage of gold and the demand for gold as money gives to it an added value and leads to the profit of the gold miner. The assertion that free coinage means that the owner of silver bullion shall receive \$1 in coin for fifty-three cents worth of bullion is without foundation. Under free coinage of gold the value of gold as bullion and gold as coin is the same; 25.8 grains of gold as bullion (the weight of standard gold in the dollar) is worth no less than 25.8 grains of gold as coin. So under free coinage of silver 412½ grains of standard silver bullion would have the exact commercial value of the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains. Why? Simply because no one would part with 412½ grains of standard silver for less than a dollar when he could take it to the mint and have it coined into a dollar without charge, any more than any one would at this time think of selling 258 grains of standard gold for less than \$10. This 258 grains of standard gold is the exact equivalent of \$10, because the owner has the privilege of taking it to the mint and getting a gold eagle in return. Of course the gold eagle is never worth more than an equal weight of gold bullion, for when the demand for gold in the arts is such as to cause the price to rise a fraction above the coinage rate the demand will be supplied by melting down the coins.

So under free coinage of silver 412½ grains of standard silver would be the exact equivalent of the standard silver dollar. It would be worth no more, no less, for the owner of silver bullion having the privilege of having it coined into full legal tender dollars of 412½ grains free of charge would not think of selling 412½ grains of silver for less than a silver dollar. Nor could 412½ grains of standard silver bullion become more valuable than the silver dollar, for just as soon as silver bullion rose, so that 412½ grains of standard silver was worth more than a dollar, there would be a profit in melting down the dollars. So under free coinage the silver miner would not get a silver dollar for fifty-three cents' worth of silver. He would have to deposit one hundred cents' worth of silver bullion just as the goldminer has to deposit one hundred cents' worth of gold at the mint for every dollar he gets in return.

But we are told that under free coinage the gold value of the silver dollar would be but fifty-three cents. Granting this for the moment, how would the silver miner reap any great profit? For the silver he took to the mints for coinage he would not get gold in return; for the silver deposited he would get weight for weight in silver coin. If the silver dollar was worth under free coinage but fifty-three cents in gold the dollar the silver miner got from the mint would be worth but fifty-three cents in gold. For bullion worth fifty-three cents in gold he would get a silver dollar worth fifty-three cents in gold. The dollar he received would be worth no more than the bullion he deposited, the bullion before coinage would be worth but fifty-three cents in gold, after coinage into the dollar it would be worth no more. So unless free coinage resulted in raising the price of silver and depressing the price of

gold from which all producers would derive great benefit, for as gold fell, prices would rise, the silver miner would derive no advantage from the opening of our mints to silver.

As a matter of fact, the gold price of silver would be higher, higher for two reasons; first, because with the increased demand silver would rise; and, second, because with the decreased demand for gold as the result of restoring silver to full money functions, thus sharing equally with gold the demand for money and serving as a basis for our credit fabric, gold would fall. From this higher price the silver miner would of course benefit. So also the farmer, the wage-earner, the manufacturer and all other producers would benefit, for as gold depreciated prices would rise, the crushing burden of debt would be lifted, the process of confiscation of the property of the debtor to the creditor that has gone on under the appreciating gold standard would be checked, the profits of industry no longer eaten into by falling prices would become certain, production becoming again profitable would be increased, the demand for the services of wage-earners by those striving to increase production would be enlarged, wages would rise and hope and prosperity and progress would everywhere take the place of despair, inertia and retrogression.

THE DEMAND NOTES OF 1861-2 AND THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Editor of THE AMERICAN:

Not long since I noticed in some paper a statement, which, if true, is a very strong point in favor of the power of the fiat of this government. It was as follows: "During the long days of the civil war the government issued a considerable amount of full legal tender greenbacks, which always remained at par with gold. These greenbacks were unlimited legal tender in that they did not contain the *exception clause*, and, consequently, were receivable for duties on imports." If the statement is correct it proves beyond any question the claim that anything upon which the United States puts its stamp of legal tender is, if issued within reasonable limit, as good as gold. If it was true then, when the country was rent by this great fratricidal struggle, when our manufacturing was in its infancy, when our commerce was impeded on land and sea, when our national wealth could not compare with that of to-day, how can we doubt that our coined dollar, with its 37¼ grains of pure silver, would not meet a glad welcome in every port, backed by the products of the wealthiest nation on the globe? Surely, no man who investigates can doubt, and from the signs of the times, many who did doubt, now believe. Go on with your grand work of education, and when the ballots of November are counted, I believe it will be shown that the American people intend to return to the coinage of the Constitution.

P. G. AWTRY.

LA GRANGE, Ga., July 2, 1896.

The first issue of non-interest-bearing notes during the war was authorized by Act of July 17, 1861. This act authorized a loan of \$250,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury being given the discretion either to issue bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, or Treasury notes bearing 7.3 per cent. interest (this rate of interest was fixed upon for easy calculation; interest at this rate amounting to two cents per day on a note of \$100), which might be paid to government employees and officials. The notes issued under this Act of smaller denomination than \$50 were, however, not to bear interest. Three weeks later—August 5, 1861,—Congress passed an Act providing for the funding of the "7.30 notes," and also authorizing the issue of \$50,000,000 non-interest-bearing demand notes, nominally payable in coin, and receivable for "public dues." These notes were to be issued in denominations of less than \$50 and not less than \$10. At first they were not receivable in payment of customs duties, and they at once went to a discount, but when, a little later, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered them received for duties, they at once went to par with gold, and at par they remained.

By Act of February 12, 1862, a further issue of these demand

notes was authorized to an amount of \$10,000,000, and in denominations as low as \$5.00. This Act was passed pending the passage of the first Act authorizing the issue of legal tender notes, since known as greenbacks, an Act finally passed February 25, 1862. The government was in urgent need of money. An Act authorizing the issue of full legal tender demand notes, to meet the expenses of the government was then under discussion. It was meeting with violent opposition from the bankers, who insisted that the notes authorized should not be made legal tender for payment of customs duties or interest on the public debt, and, on the other hand, the passage of the Act without any exception clause as to the legal tender quality of the notes, was being earnestly advocated by Thaddeus Stevens and others. Neither side was prepared to yield, but the needs of the government would not wait. Money must be had, and to make provision for the temporary needs of the government, the Act of February 12, 1862, authorizing the issue of \$10,000,000 demand notes of like character with the issue of \$50,000,000, authorized in 1861, was passed.

Thus the issue of demand notes receivable for customs duties as well as all other public dues, was authorized up to \$60,000,000—\$50,000,000 by Act of August 5th, 1861, and \$10,000,000 by Act of February 12th, 1862. Under these acts, including re-issues, notes in denominations of \$20, \$10 and \$5 were issued to an amount of \$60,030,000. June 30th, 1862, \$53,040,000 of these notes were outstanding. A year later all had been retired but \$3,351,020. These notes, as we have said, were receivable for customs duties; they filled all the money functions of gold, and they remained at par with gold.

The struggle between the true representatives of the people under Thaddeus Stevens and the money cliques over the exception clause that finally was engrafted in the legal tender acts was terrific. The House supported Stevens, the Senate insisted on the exception clause, and to the Senate the House yielded; but only when delay to render the government assistance would have imperilled the country. "I have," said Thaddeus Stevens a few days before the passage of the act, "a melancholy foreboding that we are about to consummate a cunningly-devised scheme which will carry great injury and great loss to all classes of people throughout this Union. . . . It [the Act] now creates money, and by its very terms declares it a depreciated money. It makes two classes of money: one for banks and brokers, another for the people."

Shortly before his death (August, 1868), Thaddeus Stevens thus explained the passage of the Act: "Yes, we had to yield; the Senate was stubborn. We did not yield, however, until we found that the country must be lost or the bankers gratified; and we have sought to save the country in spite of the cupidity of its wealthier citizens."

Thus the legal tender acts under which our greenbacks were issued were passed with the exception clause. The notes were not receivable in payment of customs duties; they could not be tendered in payment of interest on the public debt. Thus discriminated against, they went to a discount, and at a discount they remained until when? Not until specie payments were resumed. They went to par with gold before. It was in October, 1878, that they went to a par with gold. October 1st, 1878, John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, ordered their acceptance in payment of customs duties. Thus the greenbacks were fully monetized; they became full legal tender, fitted to fill the same functions as gold, and they at once went to par with gold, so that, four months later, when specie payments were resumed, there was no demand on the Treasury for redemption. Resumption had become an established fact when the "greenbacks" were remonetized.

The telephone and the telegraph are rapidly making inroads into the arid portions of the Desert of Sahara.

WOMAN'S WAYS.

THE sweetest strain that ever
My raptured ears have heard—
I know that memory never
Can lose a single word—
Was on a balmy evening
That crowned a summer day
When Katie tuned the old guitar
And sang my heart away.

The happy starlight beaming
Upon her lily throat
Set wistful fancy dreaming
With every haunting note.
It was no idle ballad,
No senseless modern lay;
With "Bonnie Annie Laurie," lo,
She sang my heart away.

And when the song was over
And Katie breathed a sigh,
She, too, could boast a lover
Who would lay him down and die.
'Twas then I told my secret,
And still I bless the day
When Katie tuned the old guitar
And sang my heart away.

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

.

Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, is fifty-six years of age, and has been out of her head now for twenty-nine years. On her birthday at the beginning of the month she was visited by her brother, the King of the Belgians, the Queen, and Princess Clementine.

.

A pretty compliment was paid to the Princess of Wales by a little child during her recent visit to the Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House. The little girl had been promised that she should see the Princess of Wales soon; the Princess entered the room, and after staring at her for a while the child turned to her mother, saying: "Mamma, I've seen the young Princess, but where is the Princess of Wales?"

.

If Lady Henry Somerset's reforming zeal did not overshadow her other qualities she would probably be renowned as the owner of one of England's "show" castles, Eastnor. Many of the beautiful things at Eastnor Castle have been brought from other countries and once belonged to famous people; and almost everything at the priory has a history that goes back to the "night of time." At Reigate's Priory, another of Lady Henry's dwellings, there are evidences of the family descent from the Plantagenets. The ceilings of the rooms bear the Plantagenet trailing rose, and the royal arms are everywhere. The motto of the house and the arms are carved over the tops of the beds in exquisite designs; they are on the dishes of the table, on the immense silver trays used for the tea and coffee.

.

The editor of the London *Truth* was desired to insert the following notices:

Wanted—By a dowager too aged to ride a bicycle (eighty-four), an experienced lady cyclist accustomed to the very best society. Must be able to ride twenty miles an hour so as to keep in sight youngest daughter, who is agile and injudicious. Apply to A. B. C., No. 62 Belgrade Square.

A lady, highly connected, is prepared to chaperon (on a bicycle) the ambitious daughters of a millionaire. Is an expert in all paces (cycling). Can be trusted to keep alongside of the swiftest detrimental, and to lag discreetly in the rear of an eligible elder son.

.

Long before the Nazarene there were Greek and Roman vestal virgins whose chaste lives led through rosy paths and who were spared all the unpleasant things of life; but not so the Christian nun, whose life has always been devoted to work, obedience and poverty.

One of the early arts was illuminating, where color and form were used to express words, and prior to the discovery of printing many of the early Bibles were the work of devoted women in convent life.

One miracle women have always performed is that of unselfishness, and cloistered women have been pre-eminent in demonstrating that love of God and man is the essence of Christianity.

LITERARY NOTES.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPER MEN AND THE MAGAZINE WRITERS,
AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

The Southern States, Baltimore, Md., is making well-directed and determined efforts to direct Northern attention and wealth to the Sunny South. Its articles on the "Social Traditions of the Old South," and "Some Attractions of the South," and its able editorials and general notes are all wisely and consistently directed towards that end. *The Southern States* will not fail in its praiseworthy object.

El Financiero Mexicano (*The Mexican Financier*), published weekly in Mexico, with offices in New York and the City of Mexico, contains many carefully written articles and editorials on monetary, agricultural and scientific matters affecting the material welfare of the residents of that important Republic. A high sense of loyalty to its readers pervades its columns and characterizes all of its utterances. Mr. Parker H. Sercombe is its capable manager.

The Publishers' Weekly, New York, of the 27th ult., is exceedingly valuable to publishers, librarians, stationers and others. It has a timely editorial, entitled "Utopian Book-Markets," introductory to "two pointers," suggestive to booksellers as to how "they may improve their condition."

Among the most noteworthy of the articles in the magazines and other periodicals which reached the literary desk this week, are:

Kil-Kat (Keighton Bros.), Philadelphia, "Survival of Love's Fittest," continuation of charming serial by Mrs. Hungerford; "An Unsuccessful Experiment."

American Manufacturer and Iron World, Pittsburg.—"England's Proposed Return to Protection."

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.—"Principles of Sociology," by L. F. Ward; "Fusion of Political Parties," by D. S. Remson; "Pennsylvania Paper Currency," by C. W. Macfarlane.

Outing, for July.—"The Trotting and Pacing Champions of To Day;" "The Cruise of the Snark;" "A Bicycle Trip in the Tyrol."

The Century, for July.—"St. Peter's in Rome," by Marion Crawford.

Illustrated Phonographic World, for July.—"Room for the Writing Machine," by Jacob Backes; "The Amanuensis Girl," by Lillian M. Gowdy.

The Rosary Magazine, for July.—"The Irish Chapter in the History of Brown University," by Thomas Hamilton Murray; "Our Lady's Beads," by Rev. Albert Reinhart, O. P.; "Letters on the Dominican Order," by Very Rev. Paul Duchaussoix, O. P.

The Western Mining World, Butte, Montana, entered upon "Volume V" this week. It is in a healthy and wealthy condition, full of news that is of special value to those who are interested in mining, financial and commercial enterprises; its editorials are full of virility and sound on the money question, and it makes no untruthful boast when it asserts that its circulation "covers the longest and richest mineral territory in the world."

The Fourth of July number of *The Youth's Companion* was filled with patriotic stories, sketches and poems, suitable for the old folks as well as for the young ones. It is easily amongst the best of the really good weeklies that ought to find a hearty welcome in every home.

M. Drumont, of *La Libre Parole*, is about to fight a duel for

a rather complicated point of honor. His newspaper last fall offered prizes for essays on the best way of exterminating the Jewish race, and a M. Lazare was appointed a member of the jury to award the prizes, though his name seems to indicate that he was a Jew himself. Recently M. Lazare declared that he would publish an article on the methods employed by the jury in making the awards, but M. Drumont informed him that if he did he would be challenged. In consequence of the threat, M. Lazare at once sent his seconds to Drumont.

The *Electrical Review* has just completed its twenty-eighth volume, which contains some of the best newspaper work ever done by a technical journal. In addition to giving thoroughly reliable news of the progress of electrical work in all its branches, the *Electrical Review* has secured in the past six months a large number of unusually valuable and exclusive articles on important subjects. It printed the first official interview with Professor Roentgen and the only interview with Professor Salvioni, of the University of Perugia, Italy, who made some very interesting and remarkable discoveries on the Roentgen ray.

The *Review* was also the first to give an illustrated description of the new Westinghouse-Baldwin electric locomotive, and obtained the first official interview with Thomas A. Edison on his new fluorescent lamp. This interview was illustrated with a sketch of the lamp made by Mr. Edison for the *Review*. The greatest honor that this journal has attained is that it was selected exclusively by Nikola Tesla for giving to the world the remarkable series of articles written by him, describing his wonderful progress in X ray photography and in vacuum tube lighting.

The electrical field is rapidly broadening, and the class of people interested in its progress is as rapidly widening; the progress made from week to week is faithfully delineated for their benefit in the *Electrical Review*, of New York city.

Charles Dickens said of "Robinson Crusoe," that it was "the most popular story in the world, and yet one which never drew a smile or tear."

Gertrude Warden's new novel, "The Sentimental Sex," which is shortly to be published by D. Appleton & Co., is said to possess especial originality and interest.

Henry Holt & Co. announce that they are about to publish "International Bimetallism," by President Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The book is the outcome of a course of lectures delivered at Harvard University.

The fact that Dr. Conan Doyle is going to the Soudan for a London journal has astonished many people. Conan Doyle says, however, that the delights of newspaper work are equal to anything that successful novel writing begets.

The Century for July has a portrait of Hans von Bulow, short and continued stories by Chester Bailey Fernald, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Frank Pope Humphrey and Wm. M. Sloane, and poems by Clarence Army, L. Frank Tooker and Edmund Gosse.

A curiously old-fashioned military caricature appeared in a recent number of *Punch*, and the artist wrote to explain that it had been drawn, accepted, and paid for twenty-five years before.

Christina Rossetti is to have a memorial in Christ Church, Woburn Square, where she attended for nearly twenty years. It will consist of a series of paintings for the reredos by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

Shocked at *The Tablet's* using the word "sermonette," one of its readers advises it to use "sermuncle," which is at least Latin, instead.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Intense Interest Manifested by the British in Our Discussion of the Currency Question.—America will Show the Way to a Proper Issue by the Adoption of a Bi-metallic Standard.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

LONDON, June 27, 1896.

IT is not too much to say that bimetallicists here are delighted with the prominence that the currency question has attained in the American political situation. Every other principle seems to be put aside, and this includes even the tariff. It is known, however, that the tariff is by no means dismissed, but only awaits the settlement of the currency. Many people have the impression that the tariff will have a severely anti-English character, on account of the Venezuelan incident, and manufacturers in the North anticipate several nasty knocks in this connection. It is also widely believed that the tariff and free silver will be conjoined. Such a step would have a tremendous effect here, and I have no doubt that many of our leading financiers, now all on "gold" would commence to shriek for international bimetallicism. Indeed, it is common belief among bimetallicists here that free silver would make up England's mind for her on the currency question, and would cause her to take some steps in the direction of international agreement. So long as nations are content to wait for England, so long is she contented to be waited for. She will make no move in the direction of reform until she is threatened by a movement which will kill her export trade with America just as surely as it is killing it with other silver-using countries. Then we shall find our leading financiers and bankers, impelled by that surest of motives, self-interest, urging upon the government the necessity of maintaining a par between gold and silver. They will forget their loathing of the iniquity of a "par" in face of the losses which the absence of a "par" will bring them.

It is somewhat strange to consider that many bimetallicists in England, who are nothing if not international bimetallicists, are of opinion that the single-handed action of America will do more to advance their cause than all their agitation, ceaseless now for many years, can ever do. All that energy and eloquence can do has been done long since in England; the British Parliament has declared for a removal of the currency evils, but without prejudice to her gold standard. There are now several bimetallicists in the Cabinet. The subject has been canvassed again and again, not only in Parliament, but also in chambers of commerce and agriculture, and there are few places where bimetallicism has not been expounded and explained. Yet with all this, it remains for some other country, with less varied and extended interests at stake, to take the initiative in removing what, in the light of civilization—a civilization which has approved the revolutions of a Stephenson, an Edison, a Huxley and a Darwin—is an inequitable system. What gifts have these geniuses given to humanity that could compare with that of binding into one harmonious whole the commerce, now disjointed and diverging, of the whole world? Not only in America is there evidence of restlessness at England's inertia, but in Germany and in France as well. And should America, by the adoption of free silver, show the way, it is probable that these other countries would follow and unite forces in order to set up a "par." Many have doubts as to whether America could alone maintain the "par;" but no one will deny that a union of the three countries named could maintain it. Dr. Arendt, in the current issue of the *North-American Review*, points out what a blow such a union would aim at English commerce and industry. For England would then be, supposing gold went to a premium, the country with the dearest money—a country to which every one would be too eager to sell, but from which no one would willingly buy.

Happily, circumstances render such a union unlikely. There

is enough electricity in the American situation to produce the "spark" that M. Meline desires without going any further. I have been told by one who is intimately acquainted with American politics, that it is likely that the silver men will control the elections. Thus there would be a silver Congress and a silver Senate. All here who have studied the question know that this would mean free coinage legislation; and, with free coinage in sight, it is believed that England would not be averse to opening the Indian mints to silver. France would follow, and so would Germany. In fact, the first indication of the States to go in for free coinage would mean that England, as well as other nations, would take steps to benefit by America's initiative. Free coinage in America would probably mean free coinage in other countries as well. Thus the silver party in the States may, if successful at the elections, control the bimetallic situation, and out of their avowedly single-handed policy may grow a great international movement in favor of currency reform. G. W.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

ACCORDING to Prof. Hugo Magnus, of Breslau, the visual capacity or sense of color varies not only with the individual but with the civilization of a people. At first the human retina is insensible to colors, and only a gray, more or less clear is visible. Later on red and yellow are seen, these colors corresponding to light of the greatest wave-length. Thus neither the ancient hymns of the Vedas, nor the Zend-Avesta, nor the Old Testament speak of the blue sky. Homer (as Mr. Gladstone remarks) and Ezekiel do not appear to have been sensible of all the tints of the rainbow. Zenophenus describes them as purple, red and greenish yellow; Aristotle adds the blue. In Hebrew and Assyrian the colors yellow and green, and in Arabic blue and black are often confounded.

In one of the medical journals a surgeon recorded some years ago a strange instance of the wanderings of a needle in a lady. The patient called upon him, stating that the greater portion of an ordinary sewing needle had broken in the first joint of her left thumb. The surgeon could plainly feel the needle-point, but after ineffectual attempts at the extraction of the foreign body, he recommended that nothing further should be done, lest the attempts to remove it might result in greater injury to the joint.

About a year afterward, however, the patient called upon him to inform him that a day or two previously she had felt a pricking sensation of the right forefinger, and having broken the skin, she without difficulty extracted the portion of the lost needle from the point of the finger. If all these facts be correct as reported, the needle travelled from the left thumb along the arm, across the chest to the right arm, and down the latter to the finger, where it was extracted.

M. Duhamel, at a meeting of the Societe National des Professeurs de Francais en Angleterre, at Westminster Town Hall, related in an amusing manner his impressions of England and the English people. To illustrate the difficulty encountered by his countrymen in getting a thorough grasp of the English language, M. Duhamel referred to the comprehensive use of the verb "to get," which he supposed was due to the English habit of "getting on." In the following sentence no less than nine different French verbs are used; whereas in English they can all be rendered by the verb "to get:"

Après avoir flané toute la journée, fatigué, je rentrai chez moi; et après avoir soupiré, je me mis au lit ou je ne tardai pas à m'endormir. Après un bonne nuit de repos le lendemain matin je m'éveillai frais et dispos, mis mes habits et bientôt après reçus un telegramme.

In English:

Having got tired with knocking about all day I got home, got my supper, got to bed, and soon got to sleep. After a good night's rest I got up refreshed, got my clothes on, and shortly after breakfast got a telegram.

Is it any wonder that foreigners find the English language a perpetual puzzle?

OPEN DOORS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TOLD BY BILLIONS.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR:—Very easily spoken.—“Lightly and trippingly on the tongue”—yet we cannot appreciate their amount, or, in fact, any sum beyond a few thousand dollars. However, we can speak of them, and let us do it for a moment. When our National debt was two billion dollars, I wondered if I should ever live to see it paid! I was hopeful, then confident, but our late experience and present financial policy of continuing on a gold basis leaves the answer in doubt.

We have within a brief season borrowed \$262,000,000,—only “a starter” in that system known as the gold standard; which sum, added to the interest, to the date when it shall have been paid, will equal over half a billion dollars,—an amount sufficient to have built up the finest navy in the world and to have fortified all our sea-coasts, and thus have given work to the thousands of unemployed.

Hold up your three fingers and let them represent our country's money: silver, gold and paper, approximately a half a billion dollars each, a total of 15 or 16 hundred millions,—\$20 per capita in circulation, so said,—and now, to enlarge upon the illustration, bend down your middle finger, and that represents the gold, a half a billion, in hiding, somewhere in “reserve”,—and which, practically never did circulate, and probably never will,—it certainly will not unless we relieve the strain upon it, its enhanced importance, by adding to it its old companion, silver, as real or basic money. And yet we are told that the opening of our mints to silver “might drive it out of circulation,” “send it abroad,” or “at a premium,” when it could possibly have no greater disposition to go abroad than it has had of late, and we must conclude that it is now at a premium when we figure up the expense of a periodical return of but a small portion of it. Then with the gold-finger down, the gold out of circulation, we have really about two-thirds of \$20., or about \$13. per capita, and even that is not disposed to circulate under the present gold-standard of continued depression and falling prices, for it will not be used to manufacture, build, or buy, unless there is a prospect of a margin of profit within the near future. Mark this down, then: We will never see better times, financially, until we have more real or basic money. France, that marvel of prosperity and recuperation, has over \$37. per capita. She quickly paid her billions of war indemnity to Germany at a time when she was freely using both gold and silver, and she ranked as high in civilization as at the present time, notwithstanding the taunt of the condition of Mexico, China, or Japan, or any fears that we may have to adopt the harem a la Turkey should we continue, as that country, upon the gold basis.

Our country's debts have been estimated in round numbers at forty billions of dollars. That sum at four per cent. per annum amounts to over a billion and a half,—equal to every dollar in money that we have, in gold, silver, and paper, to be paid every year. The only reason we are not bankrupted every year is because we have something to sell,—but we now have the disadvantage of selling at half price, in competition with silver using countries, the difference in exchange against us, and we have to pay our debts, interest, and fixed charges on a gold basis, two dollars for one.

The *Atlanta Constitution* a few weeks ago published a map, its accuracy unchallenged, showing the difference in the last two assessed valuations of all our country's property, and which shows a total falling away in the West and South of over a quarter of a billion dollars and a corresponding increase in values in the great money centres, the Eastern and New England states, a difference of a quarter of a billion dollars made within one year against the rugged sons of toil, and in favor of the non-producers, those who own the gold. The soil has ceased to yield a profit and farms are rapidly falling in value.

Senator Daniels, of Virginia, in his late speech in Congress said, quoting from THE AMERICAN, that the valuation in money of our agricultural products for the year 1895, was over one billion and a half dollars less than such products would have been worth at prices ruling in 1872, the year before silver was demonetized; an amount again equal to every dollar of gold, silver and paper in the country—and this after twenty-four years of wonderful increase in property and marvelous development of resources; and under these conditions, upon the gold basis, with values and

profits all bottomed on the amount of gold coin in existence, taxes, interest and other fixed charges remaining as of yore, we are expected to prosper and level that forty million mountain of debt. We can never do it and thrive. On the contrary, we shall be confronted with increasing debt and distress, and nothing but our exhaustless resources has enabled us to avert bankruptcy.

We may reasonably consider our condition in the light of that of a farmer. He harvests and sells his crops, pays his taxes and other expenses for the year and has remaining \$500, which has been with him from year to year the amount required to sustain his household until the close of the next harvest. During the meantime, however, in the interest of greed, of the bankers and capitalists, the men who own and handle the money—a process history shows to have been quite common—the volume of basic money is cut in half, and with it his income, so that, instead of \$500 upon which to live, he has not a dollar left. He has no alternative but to “issue bonds” to replenish his “reserve,” he must borrow and mortgage his estate; and, no matter how much he may reduce his expenses, he has, under these conditions, no other alternative for the future.

How can any sane Christian man, regardless of politics, vote to perpetuate this robbery, this system, and these conditions, which lead to debt and bankruptcy? And right here it is well to hunt up the words of Carlisle, uttered in '78: “The consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race,” etc. Our country's resources have been declared by eminent financiers to be equal to those of any three great European nations, for instance: England, France and Germany. If France, not of the size of Texas territorially, could during seventy years in the present century, by open mints, make silver worth the world over 15½ in weight to 1 of gold, then this great Nation, with a big “N” can certainly do it. Our coinage rate was then 16 to 1, so that in sending sixteen of our dollars to France a profit was made of fifty cents, which, no doubt, accounted for the fact that our silver was worth three cents and a fraction more on the dollar than our gold. There is really no surplus of silver, and America is the principal producer. Let us relieve our country of its distress at the earliest opportunity and “make it blossom like the rose,” North, South, East and West, everywhere alike! High tariff alone, can never, never do it. Declare gold and silver real money, and issue gold and silver certificates for every dollar—we like paper money upon a good foundation—it will enhance our wealth and relieve our distress. And again, right here, hunt up and read Carlisle's noble words—uttered in '78, mind you—which begin: “Mankind will be fortunate, indeed, if the annual production of gold and silver coin shall keep pace with the annual increase of population,” etc. The open mints is our only relief. There has been no overproduction of silver, but, on the contrary, there is less now compared with gold than when it was basely stricken down in '73, or at any time during the present century. Aristotle aptly said: “Money is just what the law makes it.” There can be no such thing as a “fifty-cent dollar.” Legislation destroyed the demand for silver and reduced its value, and legislation alone can restore it.

The Republican party “bogy man” cannot frighten the people from the main issue. It was Abe Lincoln who said: “You may be able to fool all the people part of the time, or a part of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time.” Should we by any possibility under free coinage go to a silver basis—and it is confidently believed that we would not—all the results that have been depicted as likely to arise, cannot equal the distress, disaster and impoverishment of the great mass of the people that is sure to follow a continuation of the present gold standard.

Under these conditions, and upon this issue, I believe, the farmers and intelligent, reading, thinking men of Illinois, regardless of politics, will re-elect Governor Altgeld, renominated at this writing, upon a free coinage platform, and likewise carry the State for the silver Presidential candidate.

E. BUSH GROVER,
Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. O. SHEPMAN, 42 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.—*Bimetallism*, or two metallism, is the use of both gold and silver as money without discrimination against either metal, which, of course, means that the same privileges of mintage and legal tender be given to both metals. Our mints are at this time open to the free and unlimited coinage of gold into full legal tender coin, but this privilege is denied to silver. Until we give the same privileges to silver as to gold and treat both metals alike we

Wanamaker's

Gas and Oil Stoves ECONOMY and comfort in the Summer kitchen. Plenty of heat just where you need it, with least possible radiation. Oil stoves are an inexpensive luxury and the ideal Summer cookers, if you haven't gas in the house. Gas stoves are even more economical as to expense of fuel. Either oil or gas are as expensive fuel as coal—maybe a trifle more expensive. But coal fires must be kept up, while gas or oil is turned off the moment you are through with the fire. That's the saving. That's much of the comfortableness, too.

To-day lessened prices on some—

GAS STOVES AND RANGES—

Irving Gas Stove, 2-burner, \$2.63; three-burner, \$3.50—either price just half what you've paid.

Corker Gas Stoves—\$2.50 from \$3; \$3.75 from \$4.50. Two and three burner.

Brooklyn Gas Stoves, with large oven, \$4.50.

Ranges—

\$12 from \$16.00. \$16 from \$20.
\$15 from \$17.50. \$20 from \$28.
\$22 from \$29.

OIL STOVES—

One-burner, 65c; two-burner, \$1.10; three-burner, \$1.65.

High Stoves with two center-draft burners, \$4.75 from \$6.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAISTS.

A superb stock of soft and laundered styles to select from, at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$5.00:

Women's Waists—either laundered or soft collar and cuffs, in Percale and Lawn, latest shapes, choicest styles, all colorings. Earlier prices, 75 cents and \$1.00; now 50c

Women's Shirt Waists—laundered collar and cuffs, very full pleated back and front, laundered perfectly. Earlier price, \$1.00; now 65c

Women's Shirt Waists—of fine Madras, Zephyrs, Percales and Lawns, in either laundered or soft effects, richest colorings, latest styles and shapes. Earlier prices, \$1.50 and \$2.00; now \$1.00

Women's Waists—a superb line, laundered and soft effects, in all the finest materials, at one-quarter to one-half earlier prices.

MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS.

Several lots that we want to close at once—hence these reduced prices:

Men's Cheviot Shirts—good quality, slightly soiled. Reduced from 38 and 50 cents to 25c

Men's Cheviot and Madras Shirts—well made, perfect in every way. Reduced from 75 cents to 50c

Men's Laundered Percale Shirts—in beautiful patterns. Reduced from 75 cents to 58c

Men's Laundered Percale Shirts—in choice styles with two detachable collars, the regular \$1.00 quality, at 68c

Strawbridge & Clothier,

PHILADELPHIA.

Please mention The American.

cannot have bimetallism. Bimetallism means, therefore, the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver into full legal tender coins.

Free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 means that both gold and silver shall be accepted at the mints without limit as to quantity, sixteen parts by weight of silver being treated as the equal of one part by weight of gold, and coined into the same number of dollars, which dollars shall be returned to those respectively depositing gold and silver, gold coin weight for weight with the gold deposited and silver coin weight for weight with the silver bullion deposited.

In other words, free coinage of gold and silver means that the government shall receive gold and silver, coin the same into dollars and return the dollars coined out of the silver or gold deposited, as the case may be, to the depositor without other charge than the cost of assaying and refining the metals. Free coinage in no sense means that the government shall buy silver.

Sixteen to one means that the silver dollar shall contain sixteen times the weight of pure silver as the gold dollar of pure gold, that sixteen ounces of silver, or more correctly 15.988 ounces, for this is our present coinage ratio, shall be coined into the same number of dollars as one ounce of gold. The weight of pure gold in the dollar is 23.22 grains. Therefore the ounce of gold will coin into \$20.67. The weight of pure silver in our dollar is 371 1/4 grains, or sixteen (15.988) times the weight of gold in the gold dollar. Therefore the coinage value of an ounce of silver under free coinage would be \$1.2929. Consequently sixteen ounces (accurately 15.988 ounces) of silver would be the equal in coinage value of one ounce of gold or \$20.67.

We have at this time free coinage of gold, the owner of gold bullion having the right to deposit it at the mint and receive in return the same weight of gold in the shape of coin. Since 1873 this privilege has been denied to the owner of silver bullion. Bimetallists demand that it be restored, that the owner of silver bullion shall have the right to deposit silver at the mints for coinage, receiving in return for every 412 1/2 grains of standard silver (371 1/4 grains of pure silver) deposited a standard dollar of 412 1/2 grains, just as at this time the owner of gold bullion has the right to deposit it at the mints for coinage receiving gold coin in return at the rate of \$1 for every 25.8 grains of standard gold deposited. For further information see editorial in this issue on "Free Coinage and the Silver Miner."

THOMAS F. PARADISE, ALBION, N. Y.—As given in the report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1895 the per capita circulation of money in the principal countries of the world on January 1, 1895, was as follows:

United States*	\$23.52	Netherlands*	\$24.25
United Kingdom†	20.78	Norway†	6.65
France*	35.75	Sweden†	3.10
Germany†	17.59	Denmark†	11.00
Belgium*	27.82	Russia†	8.46
Switzerland*	9.97	Turkey*	4.09
Greece*	11.09	Australia*	25.96
Italy*	10.79	Mexico†	4.95
Spain*	16.55	South American States†	17.22
Portugal†	23.11	Japan†	4.00
Roumania*	10.50	India†	3.33
Servia*	3.78	China†	2.08
Austro-Hungary†	10.67	Canada†	10.00

*Gold standard countries.

†Countries in which both gold and silver are used as full legal tender money but in which the mints are closed to silver.

‡Silver standard countries.

AMONG THE PEOPLE.

What They Think of "The American"—A Journal for the Right Always.

Ablest Exponent of Americanism.

THE AMERICAN is in my opinion by far the ablest exponent of Americanism published. I wish it could be read by every honest voter in the land. It is to me invaluable. I would not be without it for many times the subscription price. Every reader of THE AMERICAN in this section of country is delighted with it. John M. Duncan, the eminent scholar, lawyer and Democrat of Tyler, said to me a few days ago that he would continue to read

Reading Railroad

ANTHRACITE COAL.

NO SMOKE. — NO CINDERS.
ON AND AFTER MAY 17, 1896.

Trains Leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia.

Buffalo Day Express
Parlor and Dining Car
Black Diamond Express
For Buffalo (Parlor Car)
Buffalo and Chicago Express
Sleeping Cars
Williamsport Express, week-days, 8:35, 10:05 A. M., 4:05 P. M. Daily (Sleeper) 11:30 P. M.
Lock Haven, Clearfield and Bellefonte Express (Sleeper) daily, except Saturday, 11:30 P. M.

For New York

Leave Reading Terminal, 4:10, 7:30 (two-hour train), 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:45 (dining car), 1:30, 3:05, 4:00, 4:02, 5:00, 6:10, 7:30, 8:10 (dining car) P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays—4:10, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, 11:50 (dining car) A. M., 1:30, 3:05, 6:10, 8:10 (dining car) P. M., 12:10 night.
Leave 24th and Chestnut sts., 3:55, 7:50, 10:10, 10:35, 11:04 A. M., 12:57 (dining car), 3:08, 4:10, 6:12, 8:19 (dining car), 11:45 P. M. Sunday, 3:55, A. M., 10:32, 12:04 (dining car), 4:10, 6:12, 8:19 (dining car), 11:45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00 (two-hour train), 4:30 (two-hour train), 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Parlor cars on all day express trains and sleeping cars on night trains to and from New York.

FOR BRATTLEHEM, EASTON AND POINTS IN LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:25, 8:32, 9:00 A. M., 1:10, 4:20, 6:34, 9:45 P. M. (9:45 P. M. does not connect for Easton on Sunday.)

For Schuylkill Valley Points

For Phoenixville and Pottstown—Express, 8:35, 10:05 A. M., 12:45, (Saturdays only, 2:30, 4:05, 6:30, 11:30 P. M. Accom., 4:20, 7:45, 11:05 A. M., 1:42, 4:35, 5:53, 7:20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4:00, 9:05 A. M., 11:30 P. M. Accom., 7:30, 11:35 A. M., 6:15 P. M.

For Reading—Express, 8:35, 10:05 A. M., 12:45 (Saturdays only, 2:30), 4:05, 6:30, 11:30 P. M. Accom., 4:20, 7:45 A. M., 1:42, 4:35, 5:53, 7:20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4:00, 9:05 A. M., 11:30 P. M. Accom., 7:30 A. M., 6:15 P. M.

For Lebanon and Harrisburg—Express, 8:35, 10:05 A. M. (Saturdays only, 2:30), 4:05, 6:30 P. M. Accom., 4:20 A. M., 1:42, 7:20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4:00, 7:30 A. M. Accom., 6:15 P. M.

For Pottsville—Express, 8:35, 10:05 A. M. (Saturdays only, 2:30), 4:05, 6:30, 11:30 P. M. Accom., 4:20, 7:45 A. M., 1:42 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4:00, 9:05 A. M., 11:30 P. M. Accom., 6:15 P. M.

For Shamokin and Williamsport—Express, 8:35, 10:05 A. M., 4:05, 11:30 P. M. Sunday—Express, 9:05 A. M., 11:30 P. M. Additional for Shamokin—Express, week-days, 6:30 P. M. Accom., 4:20 A. M. Sunday—Express, 4:00 A. M. For Danville and Bloomsburg, 10:05 A. M.

For Atlantic City

Leave Chestnut street and South street wharves. Week-days—Express, 9:00 A. M., 2:00 (Saturdays only, 3:00), 4:00, 5:00 P. M. Accom., 8:00 A. M., 4:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays—Express, 9:00, 10:00 A. M. Accom., 8:00 A. M., 4:45 P. M.

Leave Atlantic City Depot: Week-days—Express, 7:45, 9:00 A. M., 8:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Accom., 6:40, 8:15 A. M., 4:32 P. M. Sundays—Express, 4:00, 5:30, 8:00 P. M. Accom., 7:15 A. M., 4:15 P. M.

Parlor cars on all express trains. Brigantine, week-days, 8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Lakewood, week-days, 8:00 A. M., 4:15 P. M.

For Cape May.

Week-days, 9:15 A. M., 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, week-days, 7:35 A. M., 3:40 P. M. Sundays 3:40 P. M.

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, northeast cor. Broad and Chestnut, 833 Chestnut street, 202 South Tenth street, 609 South Third street, 202 Market street and at stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

I. A. SWEIGARD, Gen. Superintendent. C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. Agent.

"Unique in periodical literature."
"Most readable and attractive numbers."
Editor The Nation, N. Y.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

The Magazine of California and the Southwest.

Edited by CHARLES F. LUMMIS.
Lavishly Illustrated. \$1.00 a year, Monthly.

10 cents a Copy.

Among its contributors are Jessie Benton Fremont, Elizabeth B. Custer, Margaret Collier Graham, Joaquin Miller, Charles Dudley Warner, T. S. Vandyke, etc.

Land of Sunshine Publishing Co., 501-503 Stimson Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Together with The American one year for \$2.00.

Please mention The American



Send
10 cts.
for sample
copy of...
the
great

OVERLAND MONTHLY

(Edited by ROUNSEVILLE WILDMAN)
Like no other magazine on earth. Filled with
gripping with glorious pictures of the Golden
West. Three Dollars a Year.

OVERLAND MONTHLY PUBLISHING CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Philistine:

A Periodical of Protest

"Would to God my name were not so terrible to
the enemy as it is."—

HENRY V.

Printed Every Little While for the
Society of The Philistines and
Published by Them Monthly. Sub-
scription, One Dollar Yearly. Sin-
gle Copies, 10 Cents. Payable to
the Bursar.

"It is very handsome and very sassy."
BOSTON HERALD.
"It is deliciously impudent."
ROCHESTER HERALD.
"It offers a most promising sign."
NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
"It gave me a purple moment."
THE CHAP-BOOK.

The Philistine is calculated to lay the
dust of convention and drive out the
miasma of degeneracy, and while assailing
the old gods may, in good time, rear new
ones to the delight of the healthy popu-
lace.

THE PHILISTINE

East Aurora

New York

Footlights

A weekly paper for the
theatre-goer. Has two
virtues now—cleanliness and
truthfulness. More virtues in the
future. Postal brings a sample
copy.

FOOTLIGHTS,
Tenth and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE IMPERIAL MAGAZINE.

A Monthly Journal devoted to Fashion, Litera-
ture and Art.
THE IMPERIAL shows monthly a large variety
of elegantly engraved illustrations of the latest
fashions for ladies, misses and children. Gives
the latest information as to Fashion's Foibles,
Suggestions for trimming, including many illus-
trations of popular accessories to the toilette,
Hints to Home Dressmakers, Millinery, Lessons
in Fancy Work, Helps to Housewives, Interesting
Stories and Sketches, Fun for the Little Folks,
etc., etc. Price per copy 10c. Subscription only
50c. per year.

SPECIAL OFFER

To introduce the magazine to new subscribers
we offer Three Months Trial Subscription for 10c.
Sample copy by mail postage paid, 5c. Address

IMPERIAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ADDRESS ON IMPROVING THE
MEMORY
MAILED FOR 10 CENTS
MEMORY LIBRARY 243 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Please mention The American.

THE AMERICAN if its subscription price should be increased to fifty dollars per annum. That well-known statesman, orator and patriot, the Hon. Joseph W. Bailey, of the Fifth Texas Congressional District, reads THE AMERICAN and esteems it the ablest journal of its character in the world. He so stated to me in a conversation at the late Democratic State Convention at Austin last week.

W. M. IMBODEN, Rusk, Texas.

An Honest Farmer's Opinion.

I think THE AMERICAN is the grandest paper in America. I have my copy bound. The only paper I ever read that I cared to preserve. Humble farmer though I am, I feel that I could meet any gold-bug in the United States since I have read your paper. You see I have done a little missionary work and shall try to do more.

Yours,

T. J. SMITH.

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho.

[Mr. Smith sends us six subscriptions.]

Its Arguments Are Unanswerable.

THE AMERICAN constantly gains on my esteem. It does not seem possible to answer its arguments for bimetalism. Such constant and effective attacks must sooner or later demolish the mono-metallists.

Yours for better times,

J. R. COWAN.

CUNNINGHAM, Ala.

Strong and Sound.

THE AMERICAN is strong on silver and sound. It ought to be freely circulated. With plenty of such literature promptly circulated, the free coinage candidate for President could carry Maryland.

WILLIAM B. USILTON,

Editor Kent News,
Chestertown, Md.

Cannot Do Without It.

I could not get along without my AMERICAN. I would like if some one could devise a plan whereby it would get to be read by all classes. It would do more to help along the cause of free coinage than anything I know of.

WM. PATTERSON, Houston, Texas.

Logical and Convincing.

As a farmer, I am highly pleased with the position of THE AMERICAN on the financial question. Its arguments are logical and convincing.

G. W. WETSEL, Table Grove, Ill.

Truly Reliable.

THE AMERICAN is one of the best exponents of the great issue of the day, and is "truly reliable in all its statements."

W. H. KEIDER, Weatherly, Pa.

An Honest Commendation.

I sincerely feel like publicly commending your able paper and that excellent sheet, the *Farm, Field and Fireside* of Chicago, for the bold, noble, patriotic stand you both have taken on this all-important issue of the day. I am your fellow co-worker in a just and proper cause.

DR. DON W. JACOBS, Inkster, N. D.

AMONG THE PREACHERS.

SOW thou thy seed;
Glad is the light of Spring—the sun is glowing.
Do thou thy deed;
Who knows when flower or deed shall cease its growing?

Thy seed may be
Bearer of thousands scattered far and near;
Eternity
May feel the impress of the deed done here.

—Arthur L. Salmon.

"The Living Church" (Episcopal) refers to the annoying restrictions placed on American Episcopal clergymen visiting

Beautiful Hair...

Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Forcer positively produces a luxuriant growth of hair on the balding head. Rapidly cures bald patches, scanty partings, hair falling, thin eyebrows and eyelashes, and restores gray hair to original color. Absolutely forces whiskers and mustaches on the smoothest face at any age. Price \$1.00 per bottle. W. A. LORRIMER'S EXCELSIOR HAIR FORCER CO., 1005 Penna. Ave., Baltimore, Md.

FREE! Read Our Special Offer. FREE!

Lorrimer & Co. know that there are thousands of persons in the United States who are afflicted with *Hair Falling, Baldness, Faded Hair, Scurf, Dandruff, Scanty Partings, Bald Patches, Weak Eyebrows and Eyelashes, A Meager and Straggling Growth of Beard and Mustaches and other Disorders of the Hair and Scalp.*

They are also aware that most of these persons have tried several remedies without success and naturally hesitate to spend \$1.00 without first knowing something about the article they are about to use.

In order to prove to all that

Lorrimer's Excelsior

Hair Forcer

will do what we claim, and to show its wonderful merit, we have decided to send a sample bottle, all charges prepaid, to any part of the world on receipt of 25c. silver.

We hope that every lady and gentleman who is in need of a preparation for the hair, will take advantage of this liberal offer, as it is only made in the hope that Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Forcer may become widely known, and that its marvellous merits may be heralded forth throughout the length and breadth of the land as being the greatest hair grower ever discovered. Address

W. A. LORRIMER'S

Excelsior Hair Forcer Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTE.—Descriptive pamphlet and testimonials free on application.



One Dollar a Year
10 cents a Copy.

Handsomely illustrated,
entertaining, instructive,
of real literary merit. Interests men
and women. Up to date.
Goes to the best class of
refined and educated
readers. Leading publication
of its kind,
reaches select and prominent people.

102 Lexington Avenue, NEW YORK.

The Populist Standard Authority.

OUR MONEY WARS,

BY SAMUEL LEAVITT,

Author of "Dictator Grant" and "Peacemaker Grange;" and Editor of Peter Cooper's *Advocate*.

A monument of learning.—*N. O. Picayune*. He is not unknown to us, for we happen to have read his "Peacemaker Grange," etc. Quite worth careful perusal.—*N. Y. Herald*. There is no question of the value of the facts that he has digested and arranged.—*San F. Chronicle*. An epitome of information. Leaves none of his facts unverified. Exceedingly useful.—*San F. Call*. An encyclopedia on the money question.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*. The financier of financiers.—*W. H. Harvey*. The benefit that this work will be to the scientific student of value, will be enormous.—*N. Y. World*. The most remarkable book on finance of the century.—*Arena*. Much very valuable matter that was in danger of being lost.—*Gen. A. J. Warner*. Just the kind of information that is being needed to-day.—*Henry D. Lloyd*. No romance of Hugo, no tragedy of Shakespeare, ever stirred the blood as does this infamous record.—*Tom Watson*. Must stand undisputed in the forefront for years to come.—*Chicago Searchlight*. Just the book we have been awaiting for twenty-five years.—*Henry Carey Baird*. The American system of money rises like Solomon's temple, without the blow of a hammer, in the magnificent sequences of this history.—*H. E. Baldwin in Arena*. The book is a great one.—*Editor of Nonconformist*. It will be the standard for quotation and authority.—*J. H. Ferriss*. The most valuable financial work that has come to our notice.—*Farmers' Voice*. Comprehensive, exhaustive, systematic, clear and condensed.—*San Francisco Star*. For sale at the office of THE NEWS, Joliet, Ill. Post-paid, Cloth, \$1.25. Paper, 50 cents.

Please mention The American.

England. They can obtain a license to officiate in the English Church for only a limited time, and a renewal of the license is often refused.

The Congregational Church Building Society aided in the erection of 110 churches and fifty-seven parsonages last year, having receipts of \$141,556 with which to prosecute its work. There are 222 more Congregational churches than one year ago. In its forty-three years of existence this society has aided in the building of 2,659 churches and 523 parsonages.

Prayer is a key to open the gate of heaven, and let grace out; and prayer is a lock to fasten our hearts, and keep grace in. Prayer is a messenger to fetch that holy seed out of the garner above; and prayer is the former and latter rain to make it grow beneath. Prayer woos it to come, and prayer wins it to tarry. Prayer is the invitation of that noble guest to our house, and prayer provides for the entertainment of it. Prayer procures it a being in us, and prayer supplies it with a blessing. Therefore, pray continually, if thou wouldst grow continually.

Souls are won by moral compulsion, not by physical. "I cannot be in his society one hour without feeling that I am a lost man, without longing for a better life," said one of a friend eminent for his saintliness. Such is the power of holy personality. The touch of Shaftesbury saved a discharged convict. "What did he say to you?" was asked. "It was not so much what he said, but he put his arm around me and said: 'Jack, we'll make a man of you yet.' " That personal touch, that tender love, compelled the convict to come in.

The Episcopal Diocese of Colorado is in financial difficulty. For the last year or two there has been an insufficiency of funds to pay the Bishop's salary.

The Jesuit Fathers in the Island of Mindanao, in the Philippines, have turned their churches over to the Benedictines in order to be free to take up missionary work in the district of Lanao, where there are no Christians.

FACTS AND SOME FIGURES.

My wants are few, I sit serene
Upon contentment's highlands,
If I can have earth's continents
I care not for its islands.
I would not climb upon a throne
Through seas of bloody slaughter,
If I can call all lands my own,
Why you can have the water.

Give me but these, they are enough
To suit my humble notion,
And you can have for all your own
The land beneath the ocean,
And 'tis a generous slice of earth,
And doubtless quite prolific,
If you can only drain it once;
The bed of the Pacific.

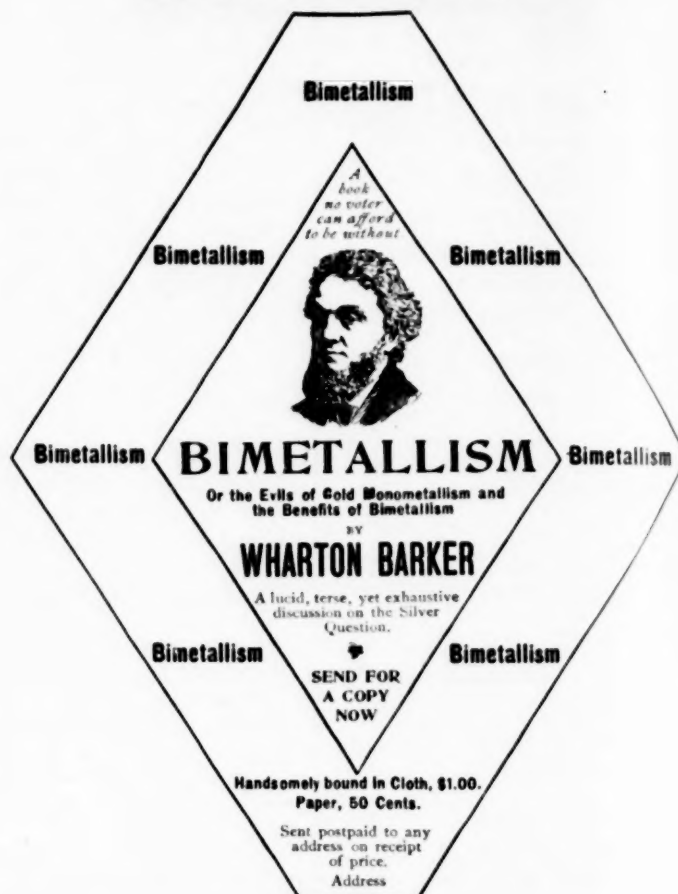
And all I ask is just this earth,
To regulate and man it,
And I surrender all my claims
To every other planet.
And so you see I cut my cloth
On a contracted pattern;
Give me the earth, I drop all claim
To Uranus and Saturn.

Little I need, my wants are few,
Nor would I have them greater,
I only want the land between
The poles and the equator.
Give me the earth, 'tis all I ask,
For me and my wife Sarah,
Then I'll give all my fellow men
A house lot in Sahara.

The earth is very, very small,
And not in good repair;
Compared with Sirius it is
A very small affair.
And I just want it while I live,
And Death, I'll not resist him,
For after death I hope to get
The whole great solar system.

The first needle factory in the United States is soon to be

Bimetallism



BARKER PUBLISHING CO.
119 South 4th Street, Phila.

Bimetallism

Before sending for the above, read the following

SPECIAL OFFER TO OUR READERS:

To anyone sending us *One Dollar* we will send *THE AMERICAN* for six months, together with a copy of the *Fifty-Cent* edition of Wharton Barker's invaluable 330-page work on "Bimetallism; or, The Evils of Gold-Monometallism and the Benefits of Bimetallism." No voter can afford to be without this book, and during the Presidential campaign the weekly discussion in the columns of *THE AMERICAN*, of the paramount question before the American people, to wit: the restoration of silver to its place as money, will be invaluable to all those who are resolved to assist in the great struggle to free our people from financial vassalage to Great Britain, and our producing classes from the thralldom of virtual slavery to an oligarchy of wealth.

Subscribe now, and take advantage of this great offer.

\$3.00 FOR \$2.00.

We also make the following liberal offer to those of our readers desiring to secure a handsomely bound cloth copy of Wharton Barker's great work on "Bimetallism, or the Evils of Gold-Monometallism and the Benefits of Bimetallism,"—a book that should be in the hands of every voter.

To anyone sending us \$2.00, the regular annual subscription price of *THE AMERICAN*, we will send *THE AMERICAN* for one year from receipt of subscription, together with a handsomely bound cloth copy of the above work which retails at \$1.00. Old subscribers may renew their subscriptions now and take advantage of this offer.

Subscribe at once, if you wish to take advantage of this great offer.

BARKER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
119 South Fourth Street, Phila.

established in Chicago. The needles are to be made by a new machine of American invention, which can turn out, it is asserted, 2,500 needles an hour at a cost materially lower than the present price of imported needles.

.

There are in Arizona 10,000,000 acres of desert land capable of reclamation to agriculture through irrigation. Already some 907,000 acres have been reclaimed and are bearing profitable crops of various kinds and various enterprises are now under way which, it is expected, will in the next two years insure the reclamation of almost 2,000,000 acres more.

.

Overproduction of currants has upset Greece's finances. The world's consumption is about 130,000 tons. When only this amount is raised the crop sells for about \$10,000,000, while a crop of 170,000 tons sells for only \$5,000,000. France's demand for the grapes some years ago led to planting new vineyards, the acreage having doubled in fifteen years, but the appreciation of gold, the improvement in the French vintage and heavy import duties have closed that market. Half the crop goes to England.

.

There are under the ocean, spreading to almost every civilized part of the world, no fewer than 1,167 submarine telegraph cables, having a total length of 142,790 nautical miles and representing a capital of nearly £200,000,000. To keep these cables in repair requires the exclusive service of thirty-seven specially constructed and equipped telegraph steamers. Nearly all these cables have been manufactured at factories on the banks of the Thames.

BOOK REVIEWS.

ALICE DE BEAUREPAIRE. By Victorien Sardou. Translated by H. G. Burnham. Boston: Chas. E. Brown & Co. Paper, 50 c.; cloth, \$1.

This excellent translation of M. Sardou's strong and entertaining romance of Bonaparte's court will be warmly welcomed by the many admirers of the great novelist. The story reveals Napoleon in a light which is different in some respects from that which the writings of most of those who have dealt with the Emperor as man and warrior have furnished us. The novel presents what seems to be a fairly true picture of the great Corsican; for while on one side there is little, if any, attempt made by the author to disguise the sensual and overbearing traits which characterized Napoleon in his relations with the women of whom he was charmed to approve, there is on the other side a type of man whose willingness to recognize a moral truth and the obligations of friendship do much to modify his despicable qualities. It seems to have been M. Sardou's intention that the reader should form his own estimate of the personal character of the Emperor. Alice De Beaurepaire is the heroine of the story only in name. Madame Sans Gene is the real heroine, and fascinating glimpses are given us of this truly wonderful woman, whose influence over Napoleon, we are told, was so potent. The story, as need scarcely be said, is intensely dramatic, and the descriptive portions are splendidly vivid.

SIR MARK: A TALE OF THE FIRST CAPITAL. By Anne Roberson Brown. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Miss Brown, who has already made a successful excursion into the field of fiction, selects Philadelphia as the scene for her new story, and the last century for the time. Miss Brown evidently has been impressed with the possibilities of the period in question for stirring romance, and she has woven about certain historic places around and in Philadelphia quite an entertaining narrative. The story itself is that of a young Englishman who comes to this country, where he engages in an enterprise that threatens to end disastrously for him, and he is only saved through the good services of a Philadelphian and a pretty girl. The writer endeavors to present an accurate picture of Philadelphia when it was the centre of the social and political interest in the country, and she throws quite a dash of coloring into her work. The figures introduced include several of which we have all heard, and these play parts of more or less moment in the action of the novel, though as to the fidelity of the portraits Miss Brown thus draws we are somewhat doubtful. However, we cannot judge the romancer too strictly, and as she has given us a readable tale, we should be content to accept it as such, and not hold her too closely to fact.

..16 to 1.. Silver Army.

Great Campaign Document.

THE "SILVER SUPPLEMENT"

To the FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE,
the most complete instructive and convincing discussion of the silver question ever published.

We Will Send from

One to 10,000 Free

How Many Can You Distribute?

Send us your name with stamp to pay postage.

FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE,
CHICAGO, ILL.

GERMAN LITERATURE

ON....
The Questions of the Day.

SHORT, SHARP AND COMPREHENSIBLE.

Die Silber Frage.—The Silver Question.
Streif Lichter.—Transl. from Speeches
by Senators Tillman, Teller and
Stewart.
Die Moderne Bond Sklaverei.—Modern
Bond Slavery.

Single Copies, 5 Cents.
Thirty Copies, \$1.00.
One Hundred Copies, \$2.50.

JOHN RAUCH,
734 Clinton Street,
CAMDEN, N. J.

A Present for One Dollar Which Lasts Twelve Months--

"THE MOTHER'S JOURNAL."—Devoted
to Mother and Baby's interests. Frances
Sheldon Bolton, Editor. For sample copies
address.....

Mother's Journal, New Haven, Conn.

Please mention The American.

Better than a Gold Mine!

Send us ten cents, coin or stamps, and we will send your name and address to 100 of the most popular papers in America. You will receive copies of each for reading and distribution FREE. In addition we send your name and address to 500 manufacturers who want agents. (Many have received permanent employment, as we have testimonials to show.) You will receive samples of goods and other things too numerous to mention. You get bushels of mail. Address,

U. S. DIRECTORY CO.,
1043 Van Buren St., Chicago

The Electrical ...Review...

Is authority in its line

Being the oldest and most widely
read Electrical Weekly published
in the United States.

Sent to any address in United States,
\$3.00 per annum. Sample copy free, if
you mention this paper.

ADDRESS—

THE ELECTRICAL REVIEW,
13 Park Row, New York City.

The best advertising medium in the
Electrical field.

Please mention The American.

THE CRIMSON SIGN. By S. R. Heightley. New York: Harper Brothers.

Mr. Heightley is plainly a great admirer of Sir Walter Scott. His work reminds us strongly, in some ways, of the romances of the latter, though it would not be easy to pick out the exact points of resemblance. The *Crimson Sign* is all about the adventures of a young soldier who participated in the Protestant uprising in 1682 in Ulster. Gervase Orme, for that is our hero's name, is a daring and dashing young giant, who learns first the hard life of fighting under the direction of a veteran and later the joy of being a lover of a lady fair. He is successful in both, of course, and, whether in conflict, in adventure, afield or afloat, or in pressing his suit, shows himself a gallant gentleman and a God-fearing man. The story is told in the language of the seventeenth century, and the style of the author lends itself admirably to the tale. There is an abundance of incident in the book, and to all who enjoy these tales of valorous enterprise, will prove entertaining reading.

NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

A MUSTARD plaster is not a very poetic subject; but, ah, how warmly it appeals to a man's feelings.

.

A Canadian baker bought his butter in pound rolls from a farmer. Noticing that these rolls looked rather small, he weighed them, and found that they were all under a pound in weight. So he had the farmer brought into court.

"These butter rolls," said the judge to the farmer, "certainly weigh less than a pound. Have you any scales?"

"I have," answered the farmer.

"And have you weights?"

"No, no weights."

"Then how can you weigh your butter rolls?"

"That's very simple," said the farmer. "While I've been selling the baker butter, I've been buying pound loaves of bread from him, and I use them for weights on my scales!"

.

Accidents have happened on the stage. The skirts of ballet dancers have caught fire, and the unhappy danseuses have died from the effects. The story will not soon be forgotten of Michael Kelly in "Lodioska." The last scene represented a castle on fire, and the beautiful Mrs. Crouch, as the Princess, was to be seen at a window. The draft carried the flames toward her, and Kelly, seeing her danger, rushed up a stage bridge to save her, but the supports of this bridge had been removed prematurely by the carpenter, and Kelly fell to the ground.

"At the same time," says Kelly in his "Memoirs," "the fiery tower, in which was Mrs. Crouch, sank down in a blaze, with a violent crash. She uttered a scream of terror. Providentially I was not hurt by the fall, and catching her in my arms, scarcely knowing what I was doing I carried her to the front of the stage. The applause was loud and continued. In fact, had we rehearsed the scene as it happened, it could not have been done half so naturally or produced so great an effect."

It was not the escape which made this incident memorable, but Kelly's bull. He was furious at the accident and rushed at Kemble, who was manager, shouting, "I might have been killed entirely, and who then—who would have maintained me for the rest of my life?"

.

An amusing incident occurred in the hearing of a collision case in the admiralty court, before Sir Francis Jeune and Trinity House assessors. A typical old salt, with only one eye, got along quite satisfactorily with his examination in chief, but was rather nonplussed when the opposing counsel began to cast some doubts upon his evidence. The old tar got over the first three or four questions safely, but his wrath rose as the cross examination proceeded. At length he could restrain the full gale of indignation no longer, and buttoning his jacket tightly he leaned over the rails of the witness box and cried:

"I beg your pardon, but who might you be mister?" The court roared with laughter, in which the president and assessors heartily joined.

The counsel replied: "Oh, I am against you." At this admission the sailor seemed much relieved and remarked: "Oh, I see. Now I know my bearings and must steer accordingly."



\$100 WORTH FOR 10c

Send 10 cts. for illustrated book telling how to start a **FREE LIBRARY** of from 50 to 500 volumes in your locality, without cost to the members. Get it quick! Be the first in your town.

We plead for patriotism, for a higher manhood, and statesmen so pure that the crime of 1873, the foul conspiracy that resulted in a nation's bankruptcy, will never again be possible.

We declare a new American Independence—Independence from England's control of our financial policy; and, as we enlighten, darkness and selfishness must flee.

We seek to save the people from the blight of the English-Hebrews' 200 cent "honest" dollar, which has laid the land in waste and ashes, and demand the restoration of that financial system which made this country the greatest, richest and most prosperous under the sun, and caused its flag to be respected in every quarter of the globe.

Address,

Citizens' Library Association,
No. 63 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The following endorsement from the Hon. A. C. Fisk, President of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, author of "Statesmen Thre," a great writer and prominent worker in the Silver movement, speaks for itself:

HEADQUARTERS OF
THE PAN-AMERICAN BIMETALLIC UNION.
Denver, Colo., May 26th, 1896.

I cordially commend the work in behalf of Silver inaugurated and being carried on by the **CITIZENS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**, of New York, to the friends of the white metal everywhere. The officers of this association are worthy of every confidence, and I bespeak for them and their work the hearty co-operation and earnest support of every lover of the human race.

A. C. FISK,
President.

OUR NEW No. 6.



Five Leading Points:

Visible Writing, Automatic Actions, Perfect Alignment, Ease of Operation, Durability.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

THE COLUMBIA TYPEWRITER MFG. CO.

1227 Market Street, Philadelphia.

The Anti-Trust Typewriter.



--- THE ---

MUNSON TYPEWRITER

Contains MORE IMPORTANT and ESSENTIAL FEATURES required of a first-class Writing Machine than can be found in any other ONE Standard Typewriter. Our price is within the reach of all parties requiring a high-grade machine. Write us for full particulars.

The Munson Typewriter Co.,
MANUFACTURERS.

240-244 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.